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共同开创中国CAE&CFD新未来



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## 发动机液压悬置系统的流固耦合分析

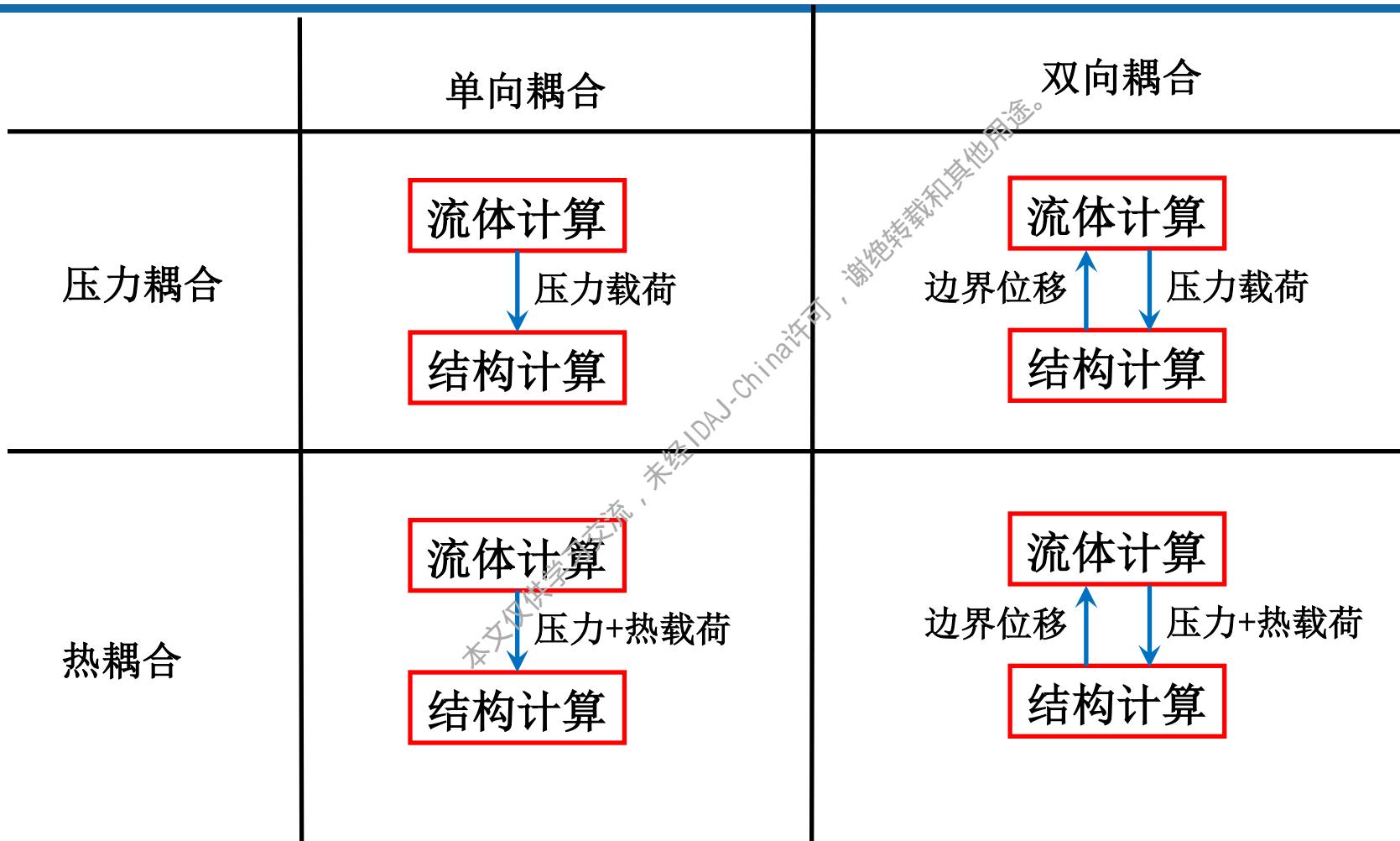
ANSYS CHINA  
技术部 杨帆

# 内容简介

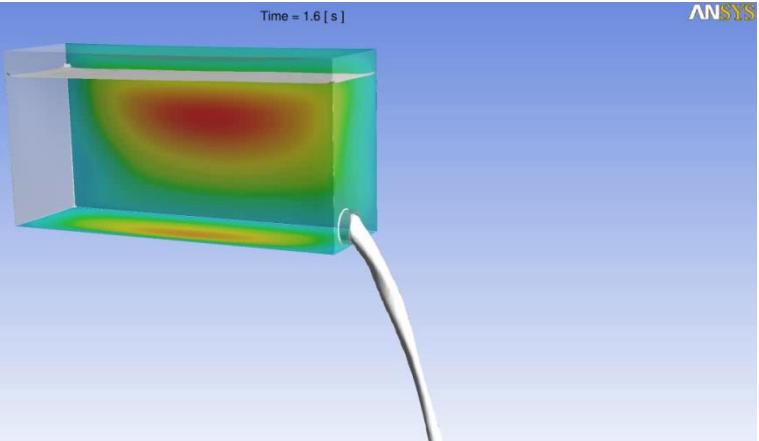
- 流固耦合技术简介
- 发动机液压悬挂系统双向耦合仿真设置
- 发动机液压悬挂系统双向耦合仿真结果
- 总结

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# 流固耦合分类

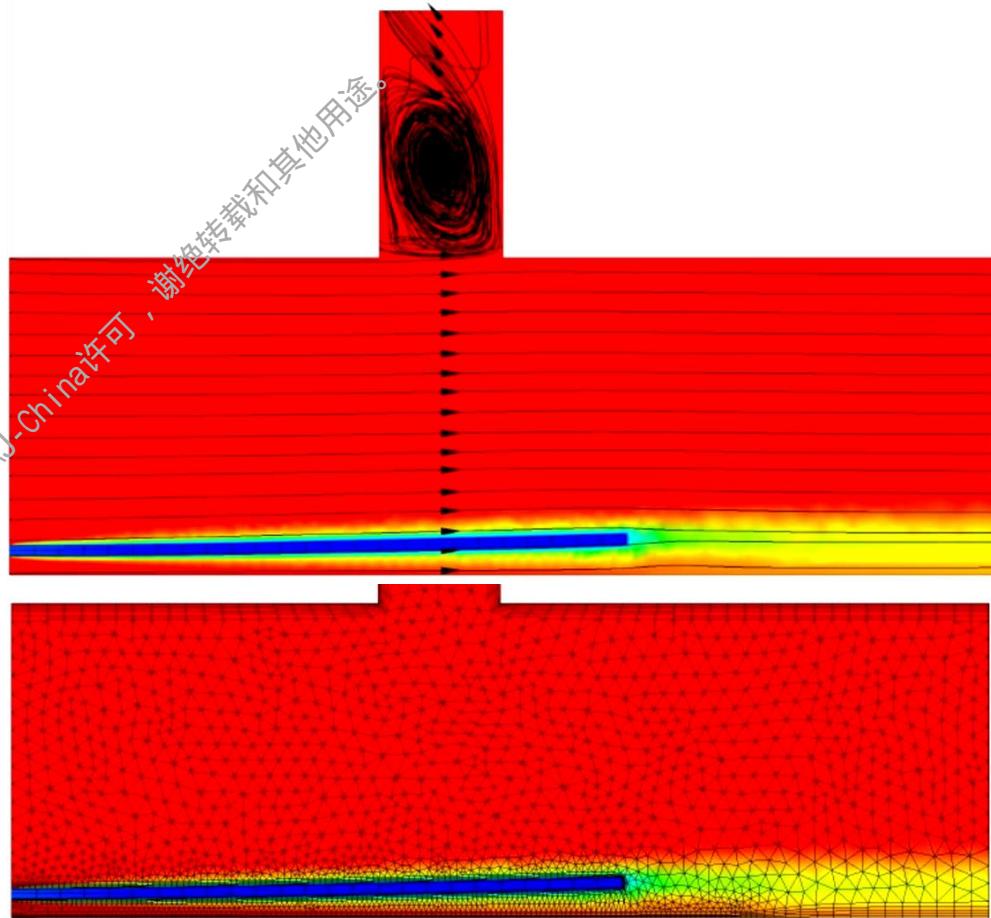


# 双向流固耦合示例

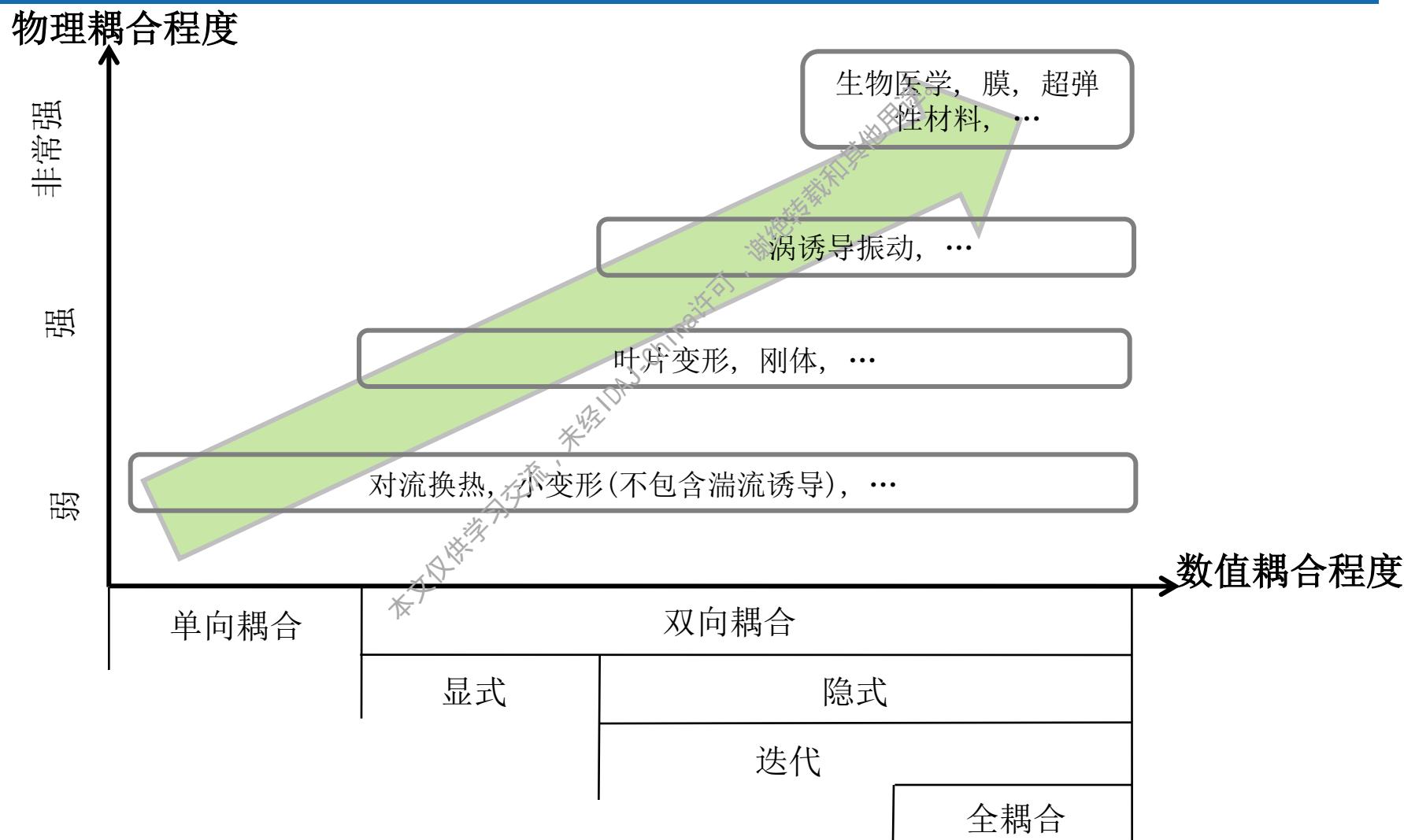


压力耦合

热耦合



# 不同工况耦合程度分析



# 内容简介

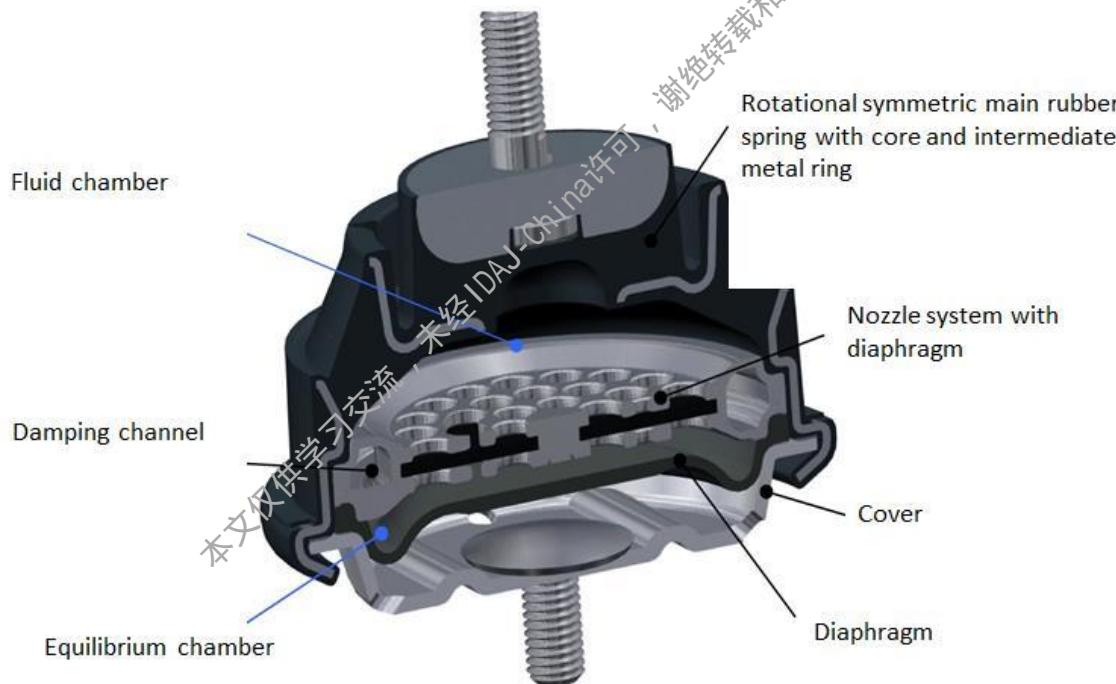
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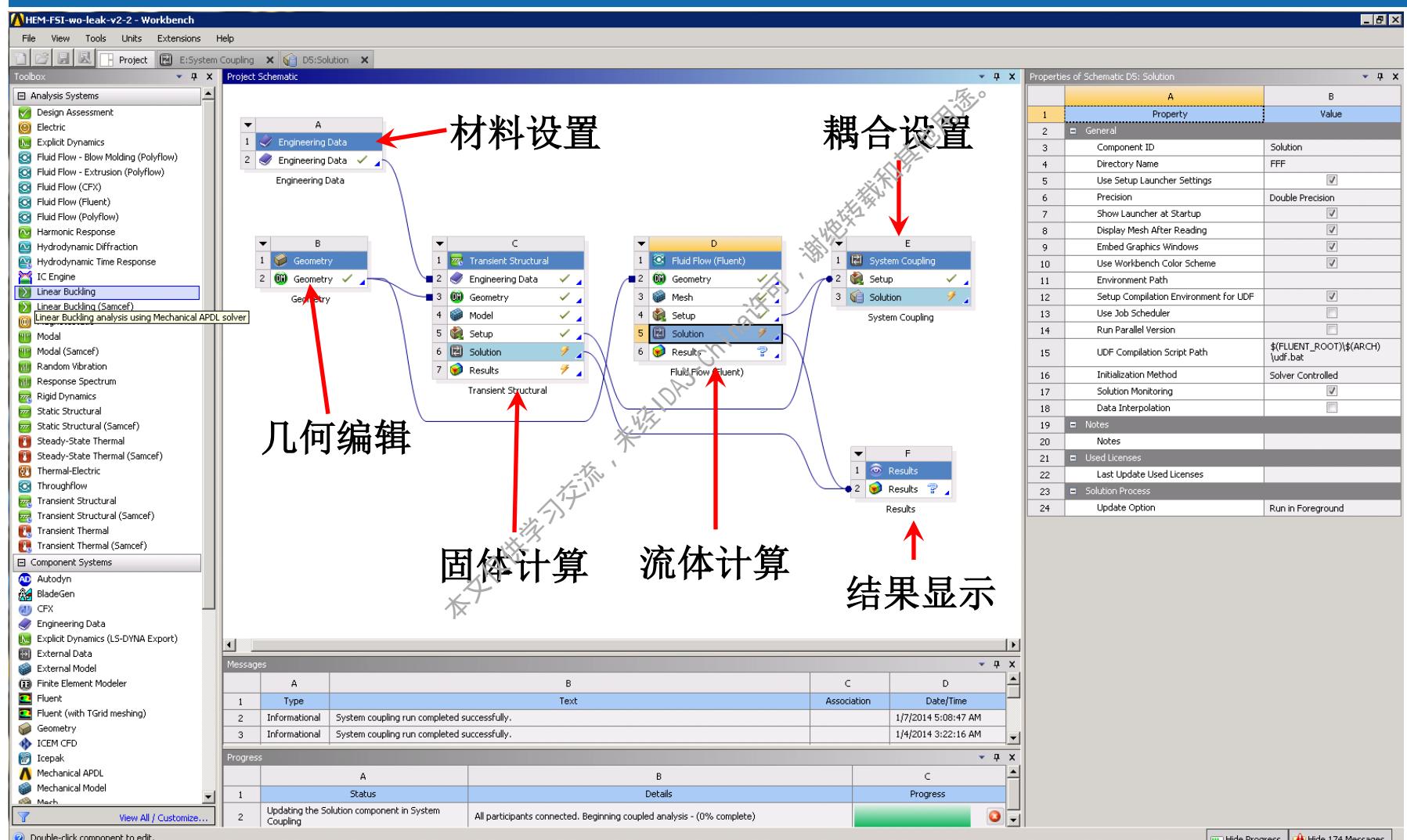
# 分析目的

- 分析的目的是考察发动机液压悬挂系统的输入激励(扫频离散幅值)对动态刚度和相位角的影响及相应的噪声预测.

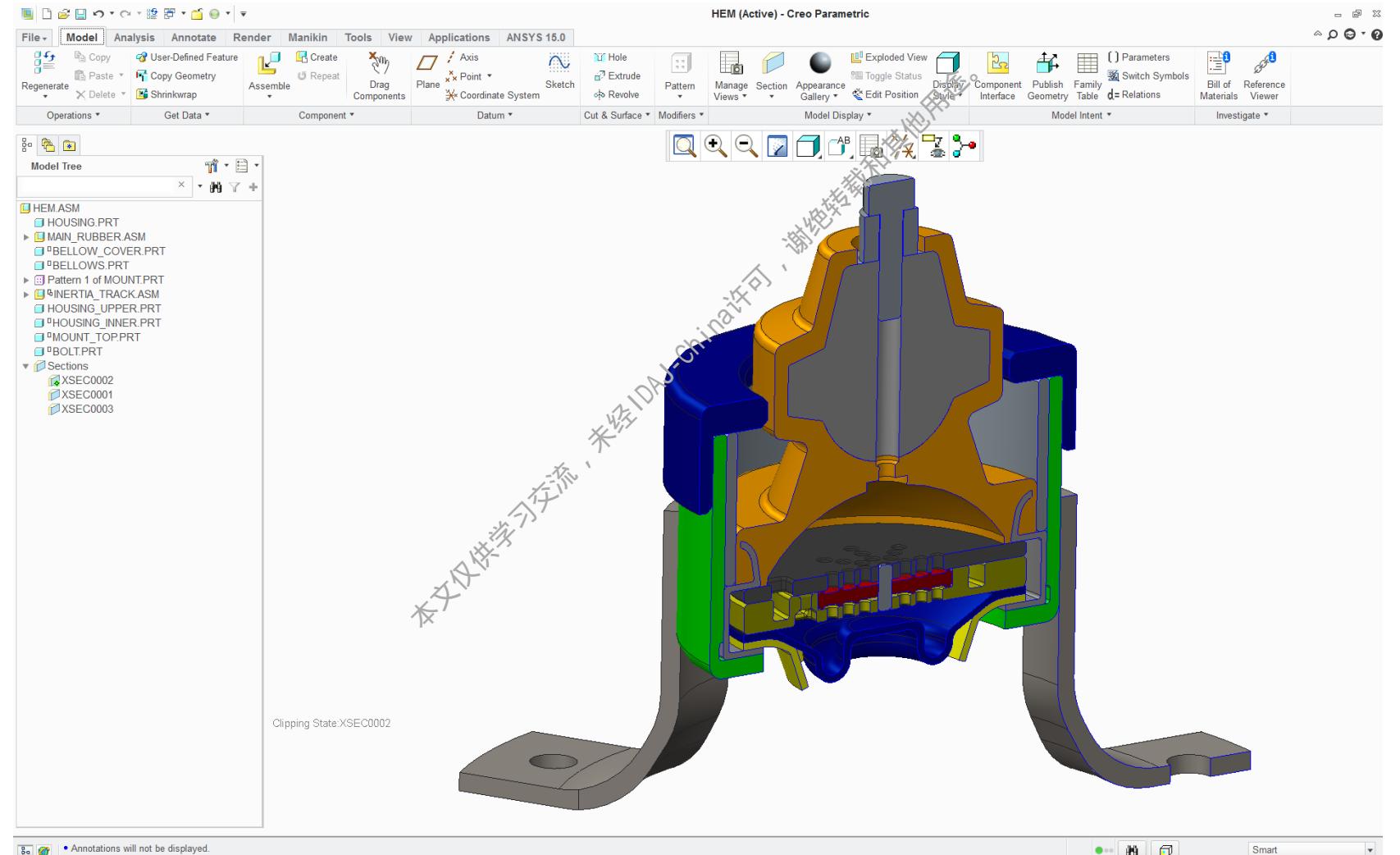
Business Area Power Train



# 流固耦合分析流程



# PRO/E模型

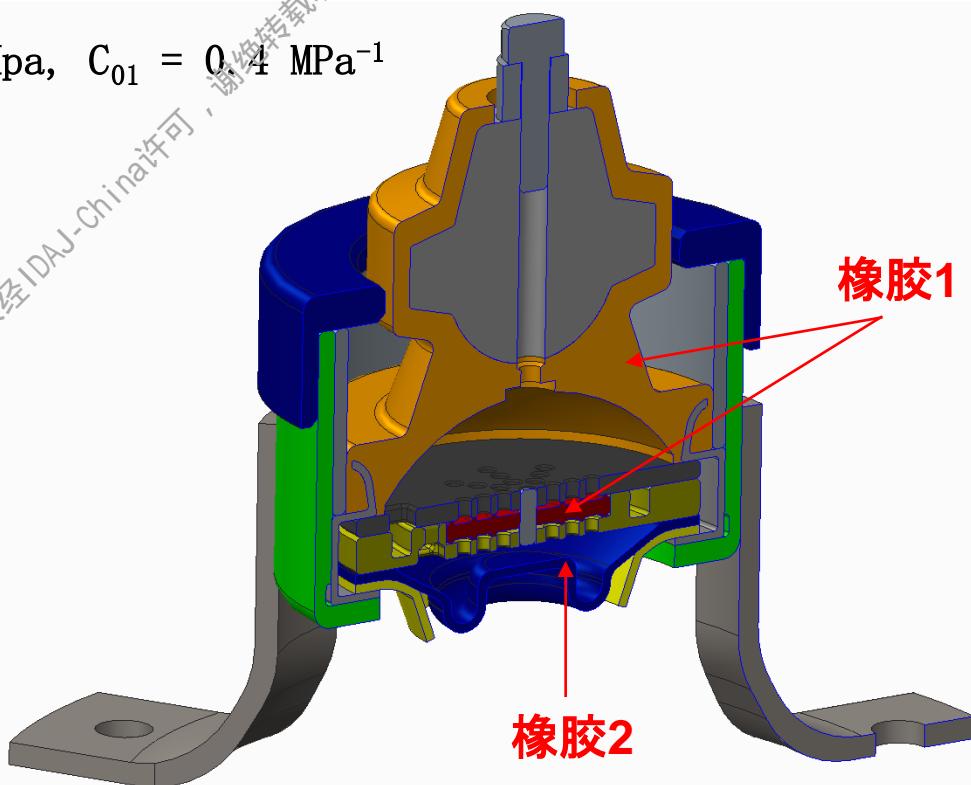


# 材料属性设置

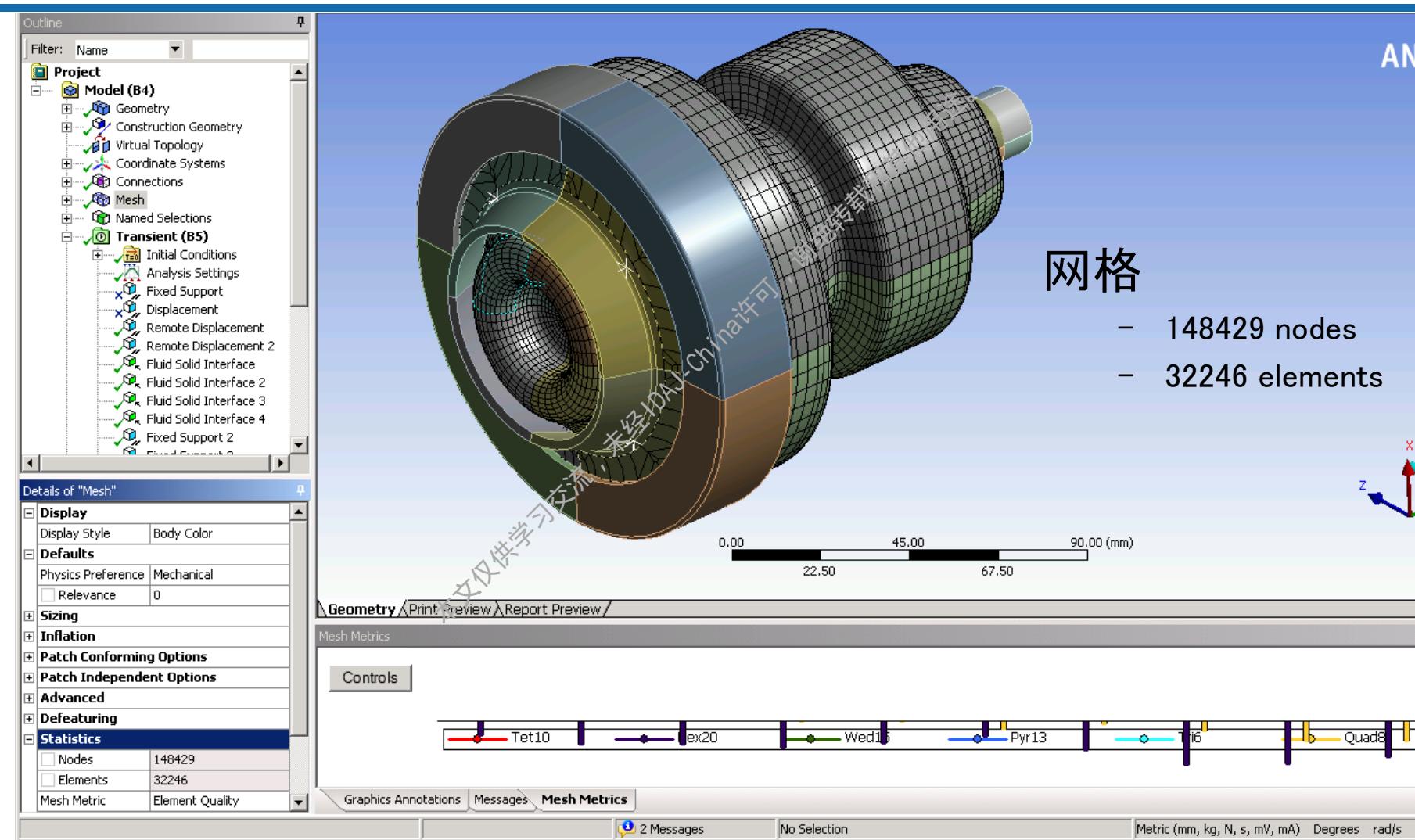
## 固体材料：

- 橡胶1
  - Mooney-Revlin  $C_{10} = 0.00025 \text{ Mpa}$ ,  $C_{01} = 0.5 \text{ MPa}^{-1}$
- 橡胶2
  - Mooney-Revlin  $C_{10} = 0.0002 \text{ Mpa}$ ,  $C_{01} = 0.4 \text{ MPa}^{-1}$
- 非橡胶材料为刚体

乙二醇（假设为可压缩液体）  
 $E = 2 \text{ Gpa}$   
 $\nu = 1.2e-5 \text{ kg/ms}$   
 $\text{Rho ref} = 1314.425 \text{ kgm}^{-3}$   
 $P \text{ ref} = 101325 \text{ Pa}$



# 固体网格划分

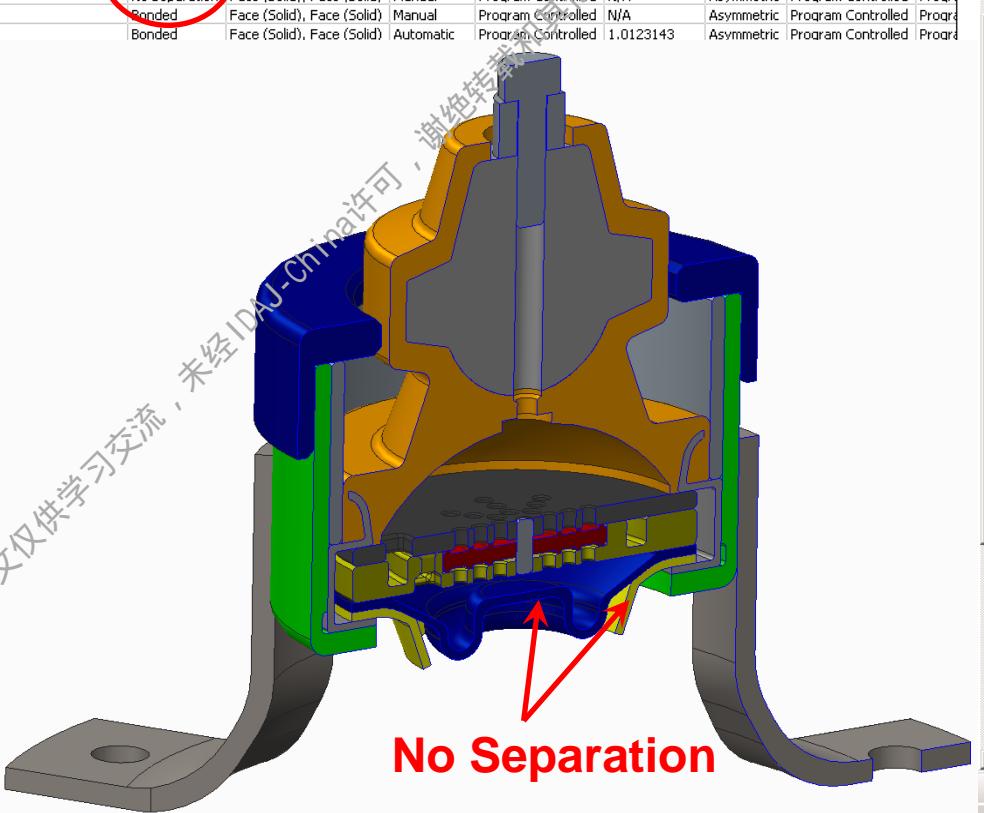


网格

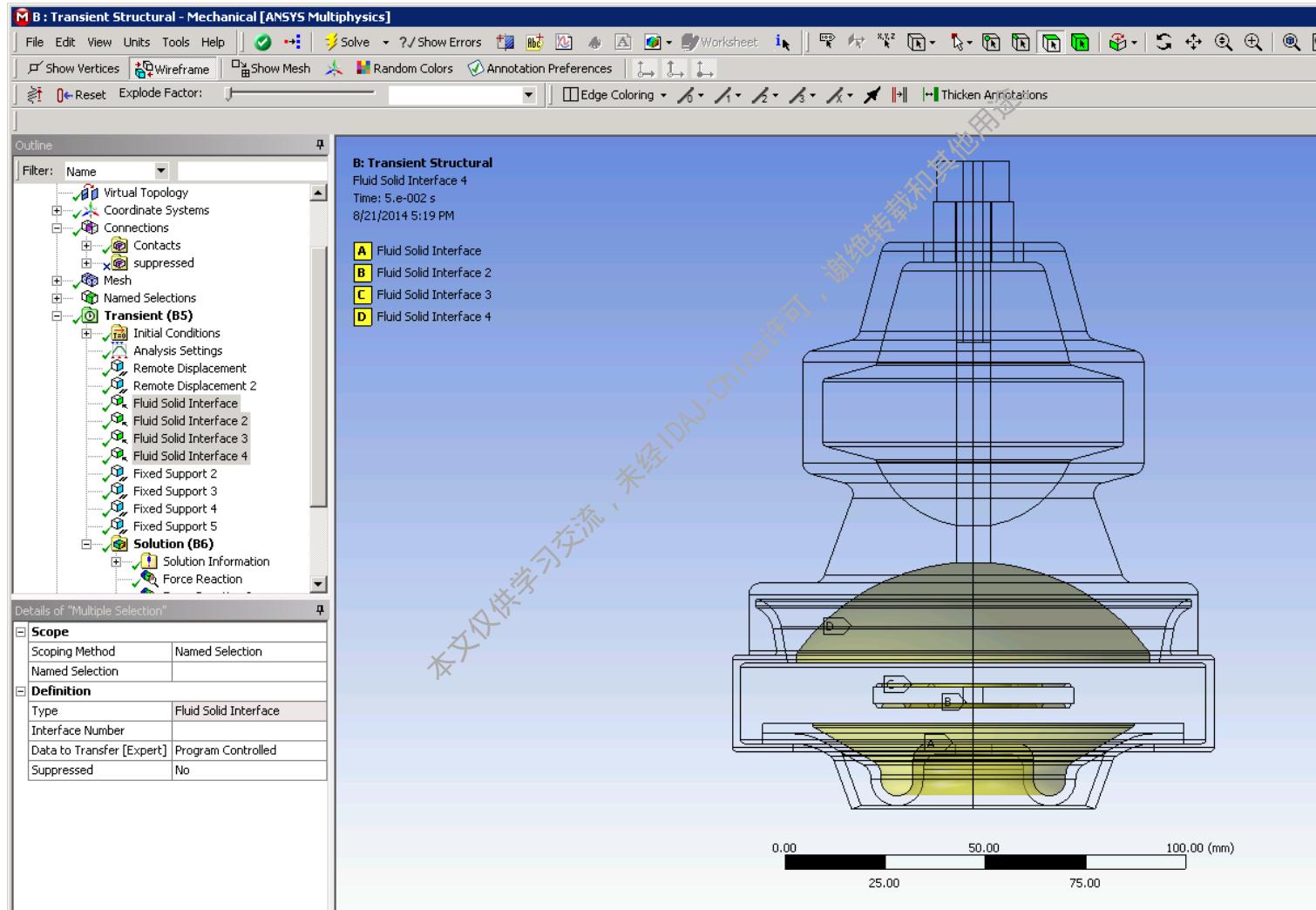
- 148429 nodes
- 32246 elements

## 固体约束设置

自动生成接触：底部橡胶与橡胶盖设置为No Separation，其他设置成Bonded

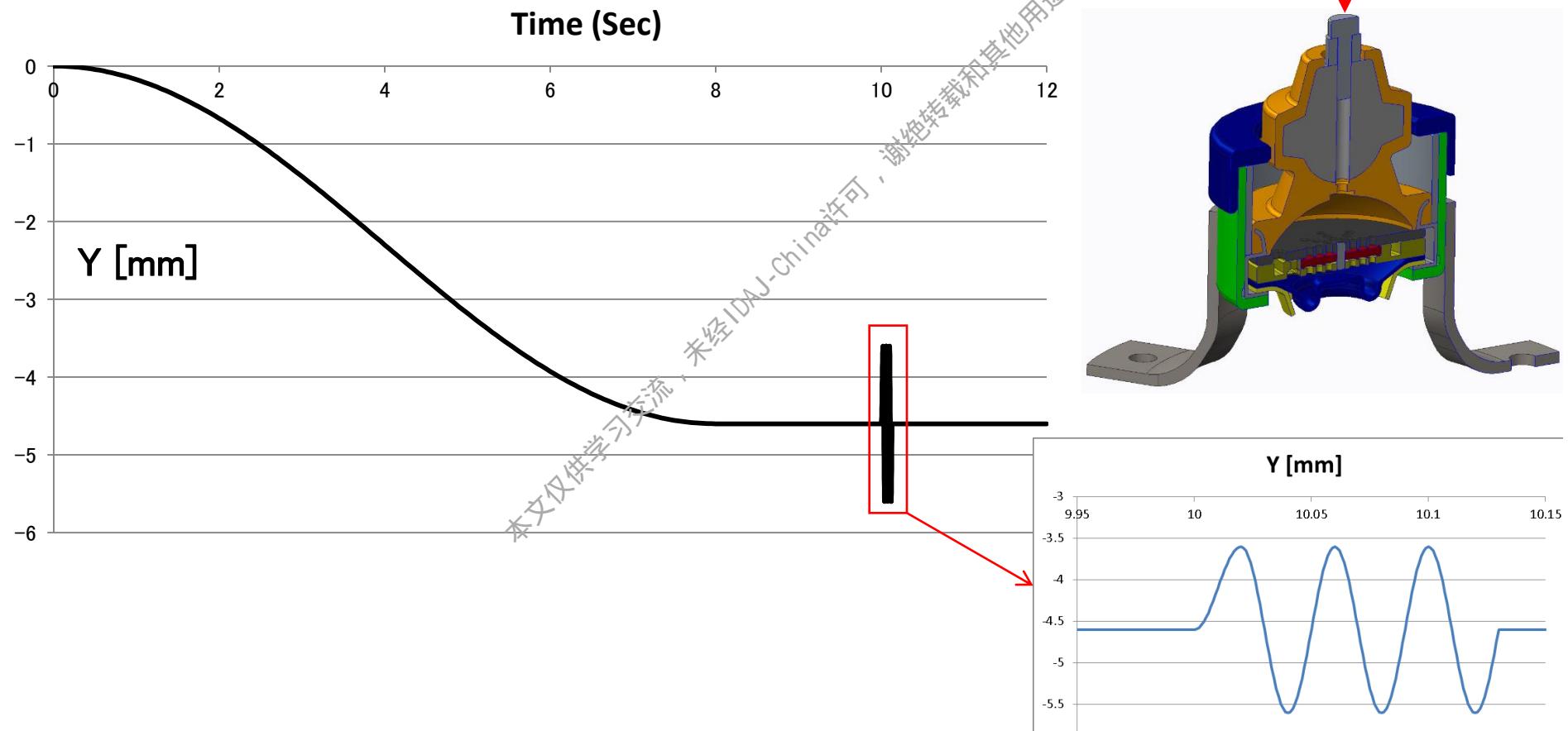


## 固体域流固耦合界面设置

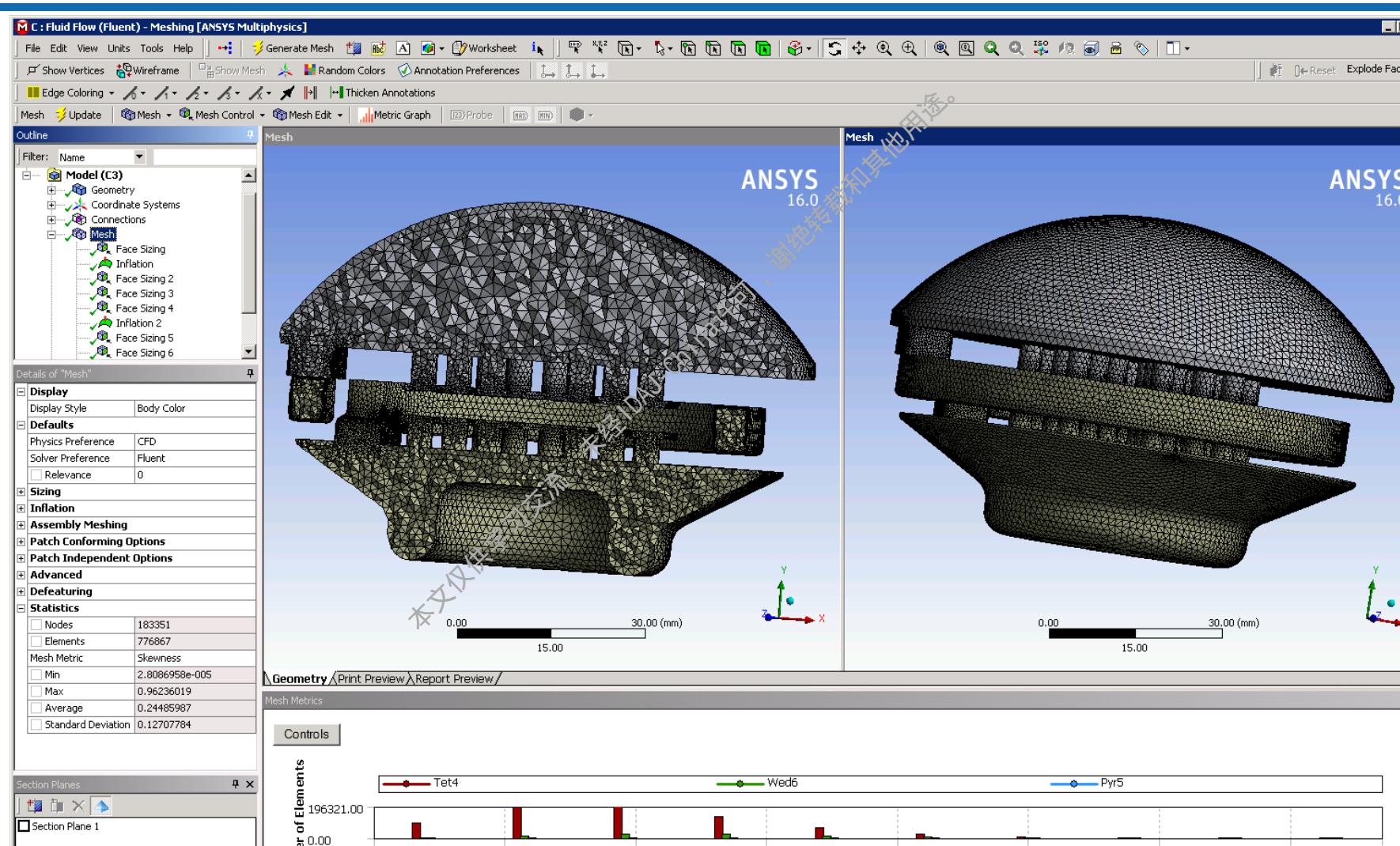


# 载荷设置

8s内4.7mm位移=>保持2s=>2mm峰峰值的振动



# 流体网格

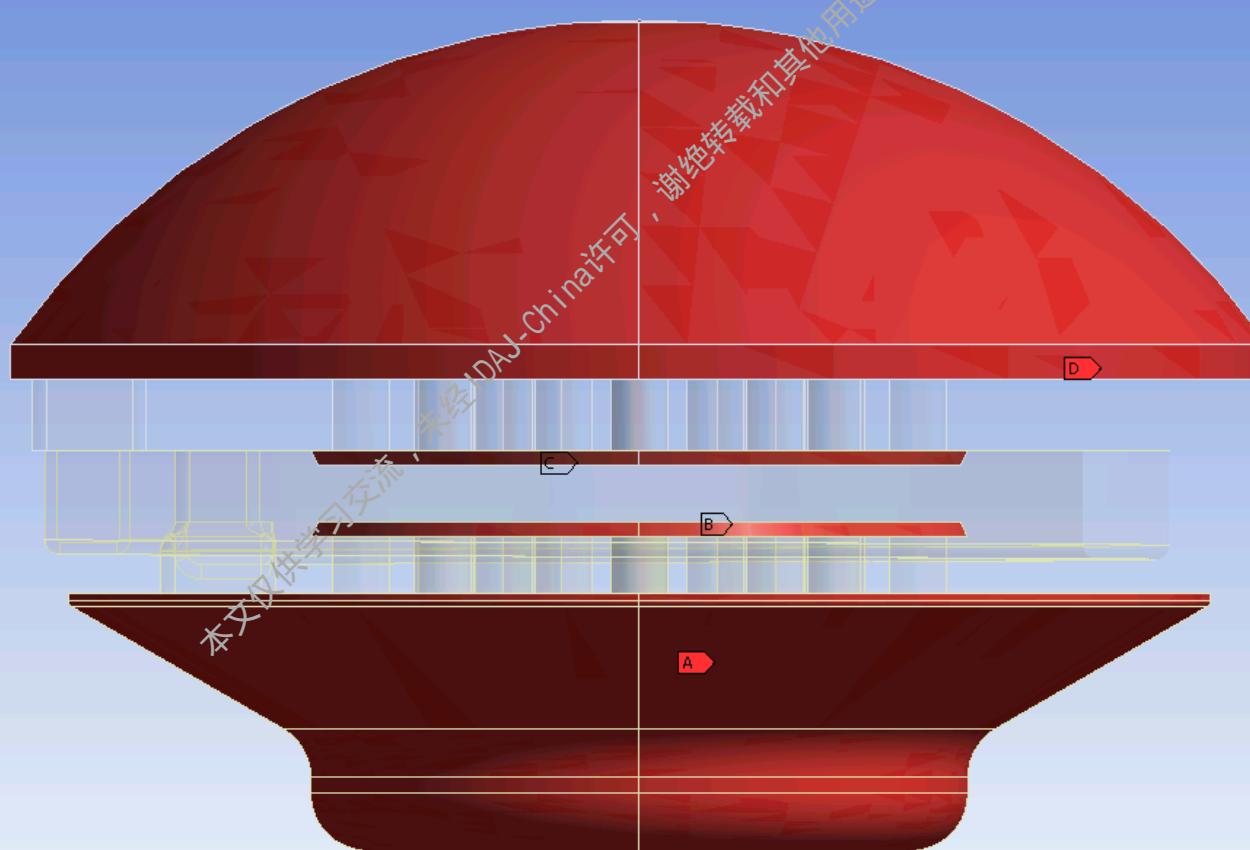


# 流体域流固耦合交界面设置

intf\_ft\_main\_rubber

8/21/2014 5:27 PM

- A intf\_ft\_bellow
- B intf\_ft\_decouler\_bottom
- C intf\_ft\_decouler\_top
- D intf\_ft\_main\_rubber



# 液体设置

The CFD (Fluent) simulation is setup with the following settings

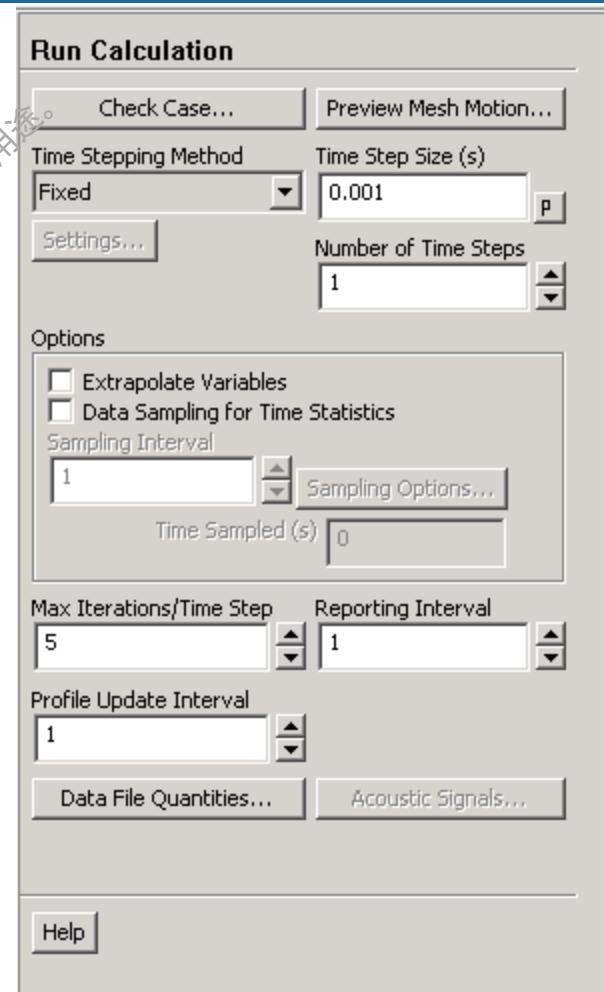
- 基于压力的双精度耦合瞬态计算
- SST湍流模型
- 可压缩液体介质乙二醇
- 乙二醇属性

$$E = 2 \text{ Gpa}$$

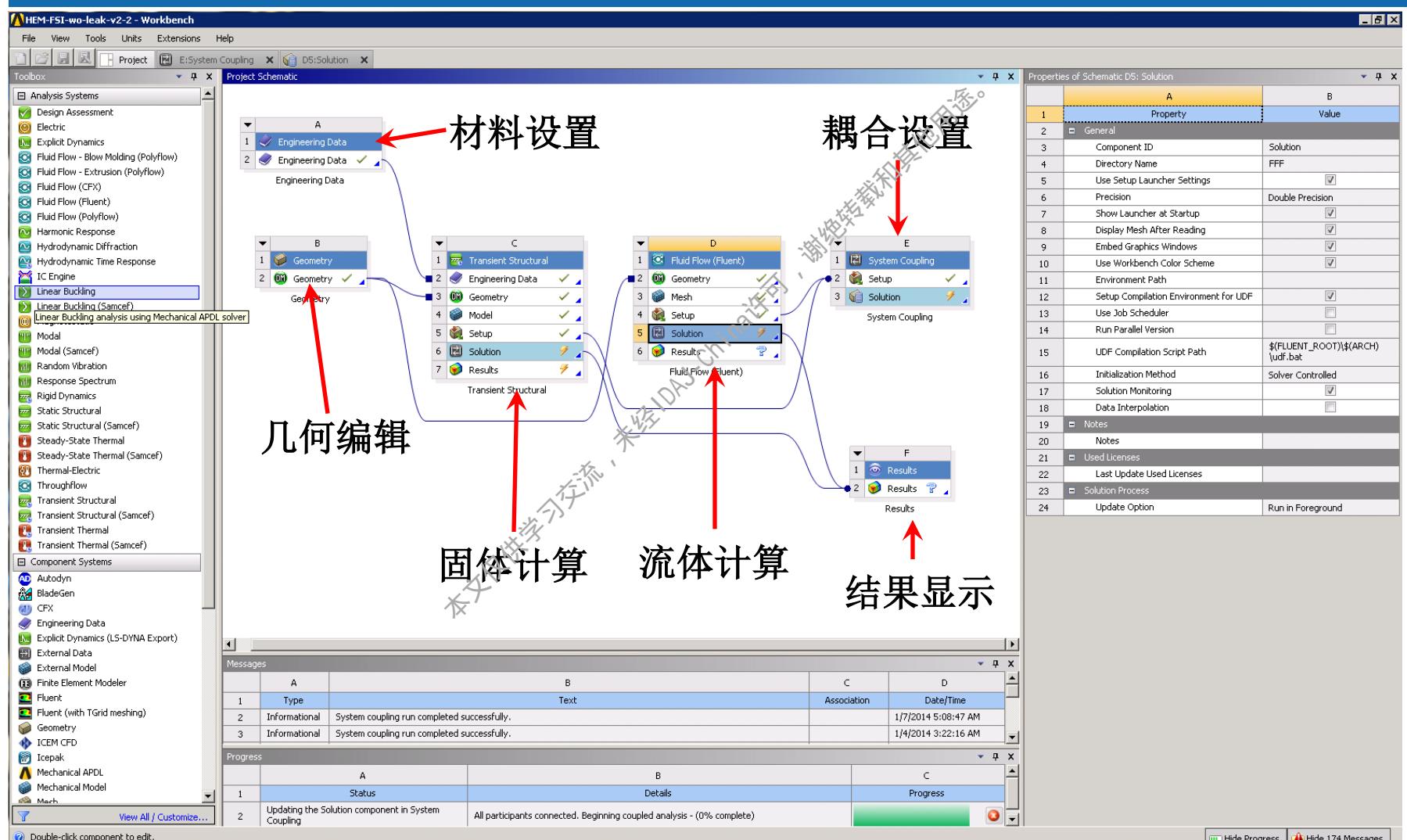
$$v = 1.2e-5 \text{ kg/msec}$$

$$\text{Density (reference)} = 1314.425 \text{ kgm}^{-3}$$

$$\text{Pressure (reference)} = 101325 \text{ Pa}$$



# 流固耦合分析流程



# 界面间的数据传递

固体=>流体

The screenshot shows the 'Data Transfers' interface. At the top, there's a tree view with 'Data Transfers' expanded, showing 'Data Transfer' (highlighted in yellow), 'Data Transfer 2', 'Data Transfer 3', 'Data Transfer 4', 'Data Transfer 5', 'Data Transfer 6', 'Data Transfer 7', and 'Data Transfer 8'. Below this is another tree view for 'Execution Control' with 'Co-Sim. Sequence', 'Debug Output', and 'Expert Settings'. In the center, a large red circle highlights the 'Properties of DataTransfer : Data Transfer' panel. This panel has two tabs: 'A' (Property) and 'B' (Value). Under 'Source', the 'Participant' is 'Transient Structural', 'Region' is 'Fluid Solid Interface', and 'Variable' is 'Incremental Displacement'. Under 'Target', the 'Participant' is 'Fluid Flow (Fluent)', 'Region' is 'intf\_ft\_bellow', and 'Variable' is 'displacement'. The 'Data Transfer Control' tab shows 'Transfer At' as 'Start Of Iteration', 'Under Relaxation Factor' as 1, 'RMS Convergence Target' as 0.01, and 'Ramping' as 'None'. At the bottom, there's a 'Messages' section.

流体=>固体

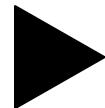
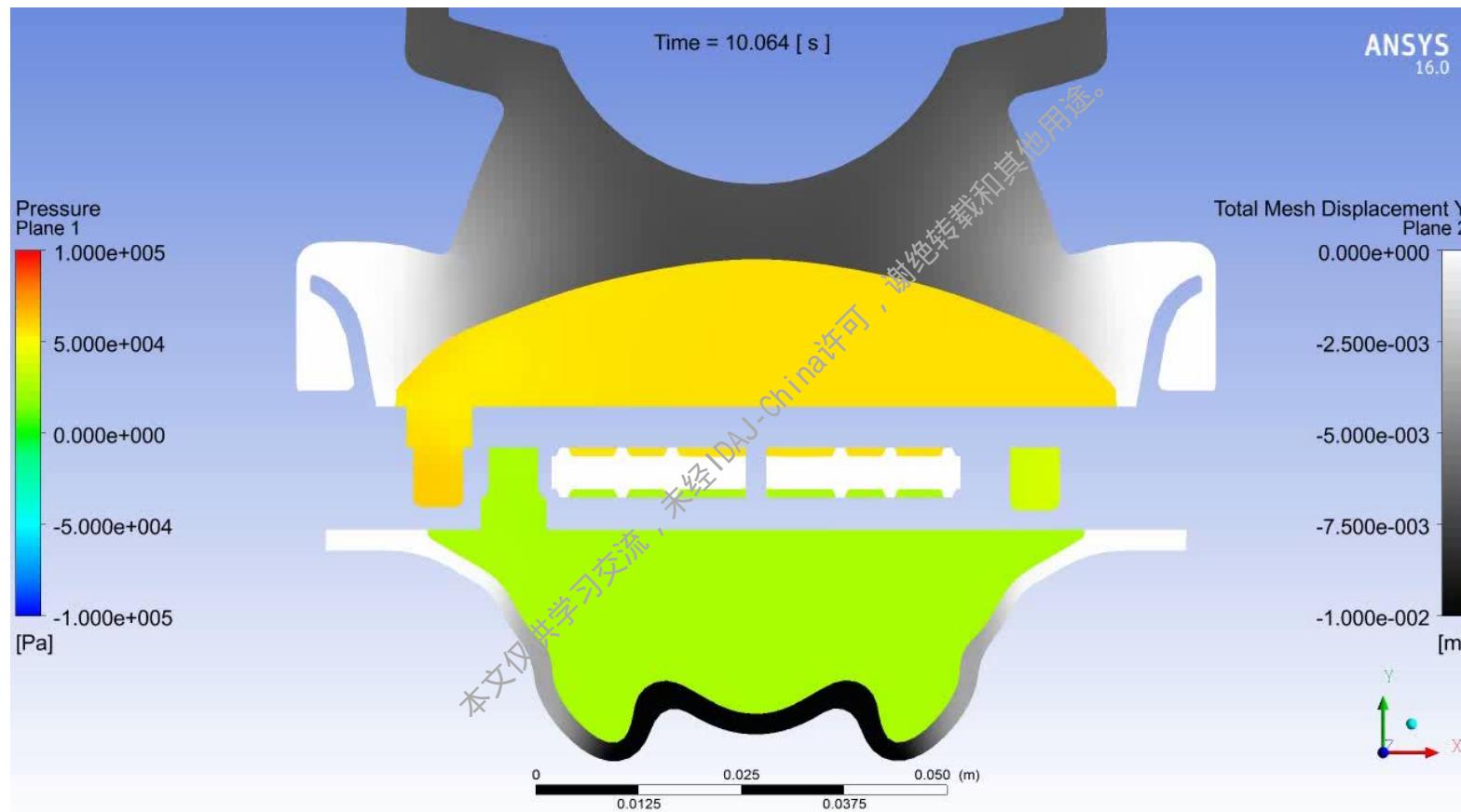
The screenshot shows the 'Data Transfers' interface. The tree view at the top is identical to the left panel. A large red circle highlights the 'Properties of DataTransfer : Data Transfer 2' panel. This panel also has tabs for 'A' (Property) and 'B' (Value). Under 'Source', the 'Participant' is 'Fluid Flow (Fluent)', 'Region' is 'intf\_ft\_bellow', and 'Variable' is 'force'. Under 'Target', the 'Participant' is 'Transient Structural', 'Region' is 'Fluid Solid Interface', and 'Variable' is 'Force'. The 'Data Transfer Control' tab shows 'Transfer At' as 'Start Of Iteration', 'Under Relaxation Factor' as 1, 'RMS Convergence Target' as 0.01, and 'Ramping' as 'None'.

# 内容简介

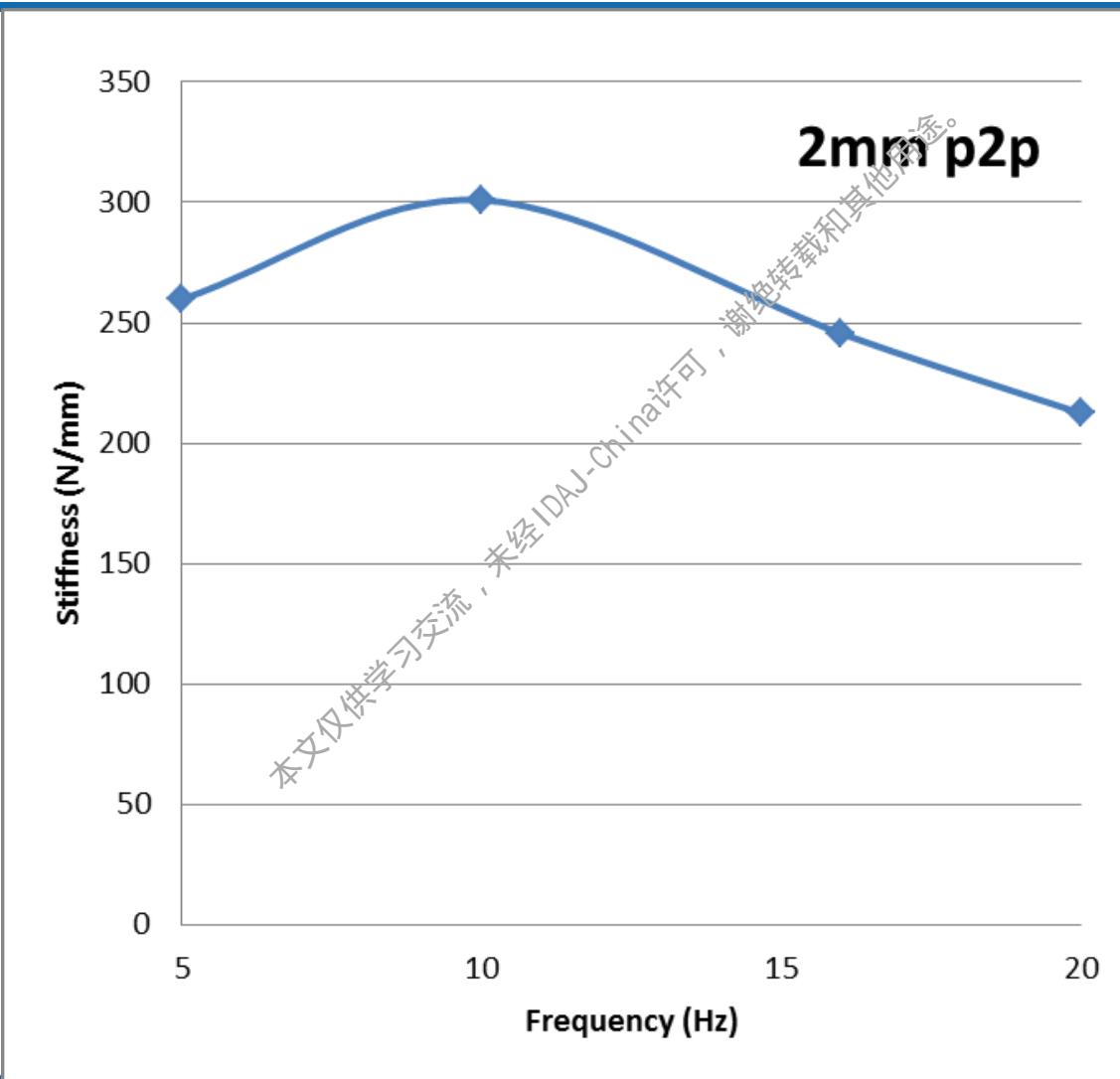
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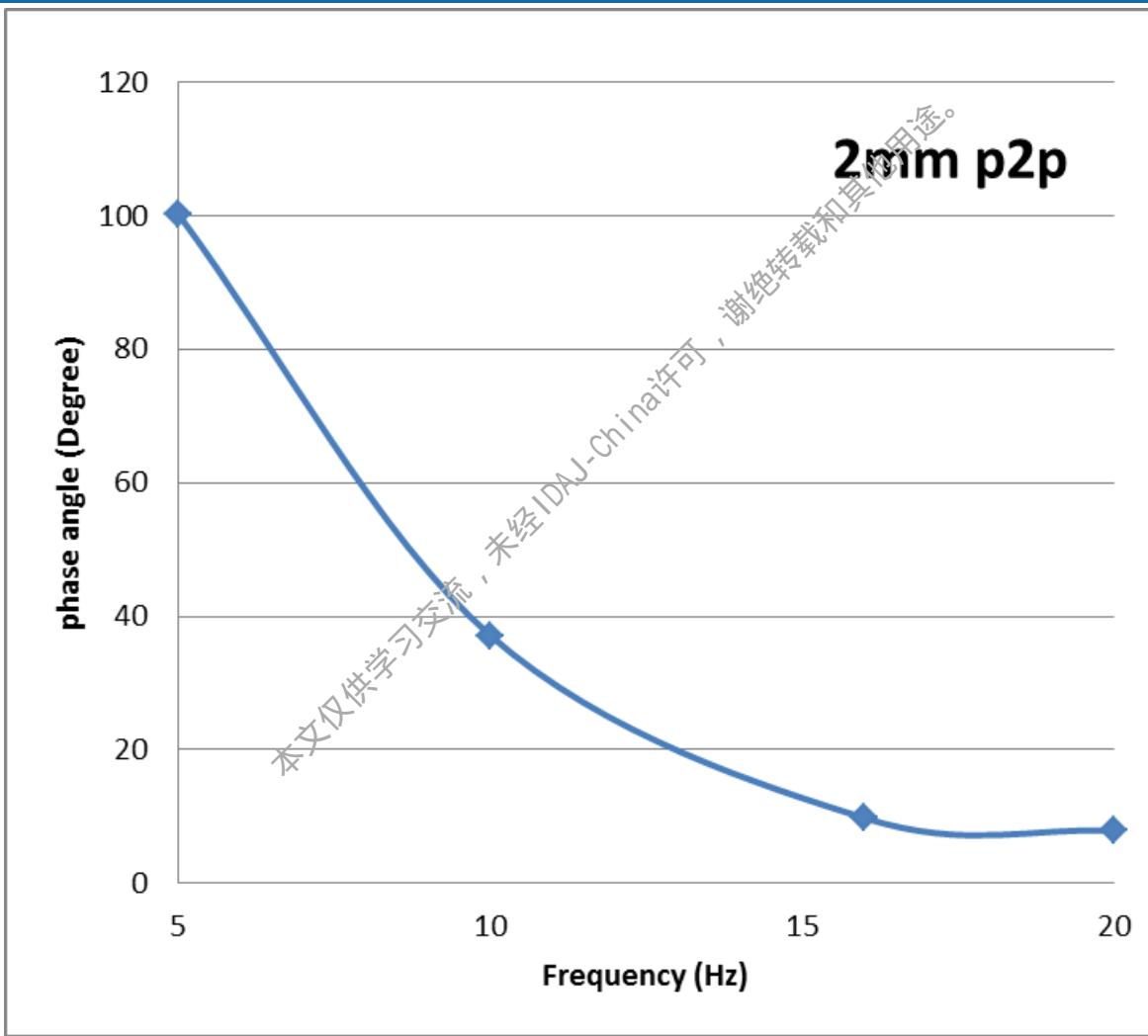
# 位移与压力分布



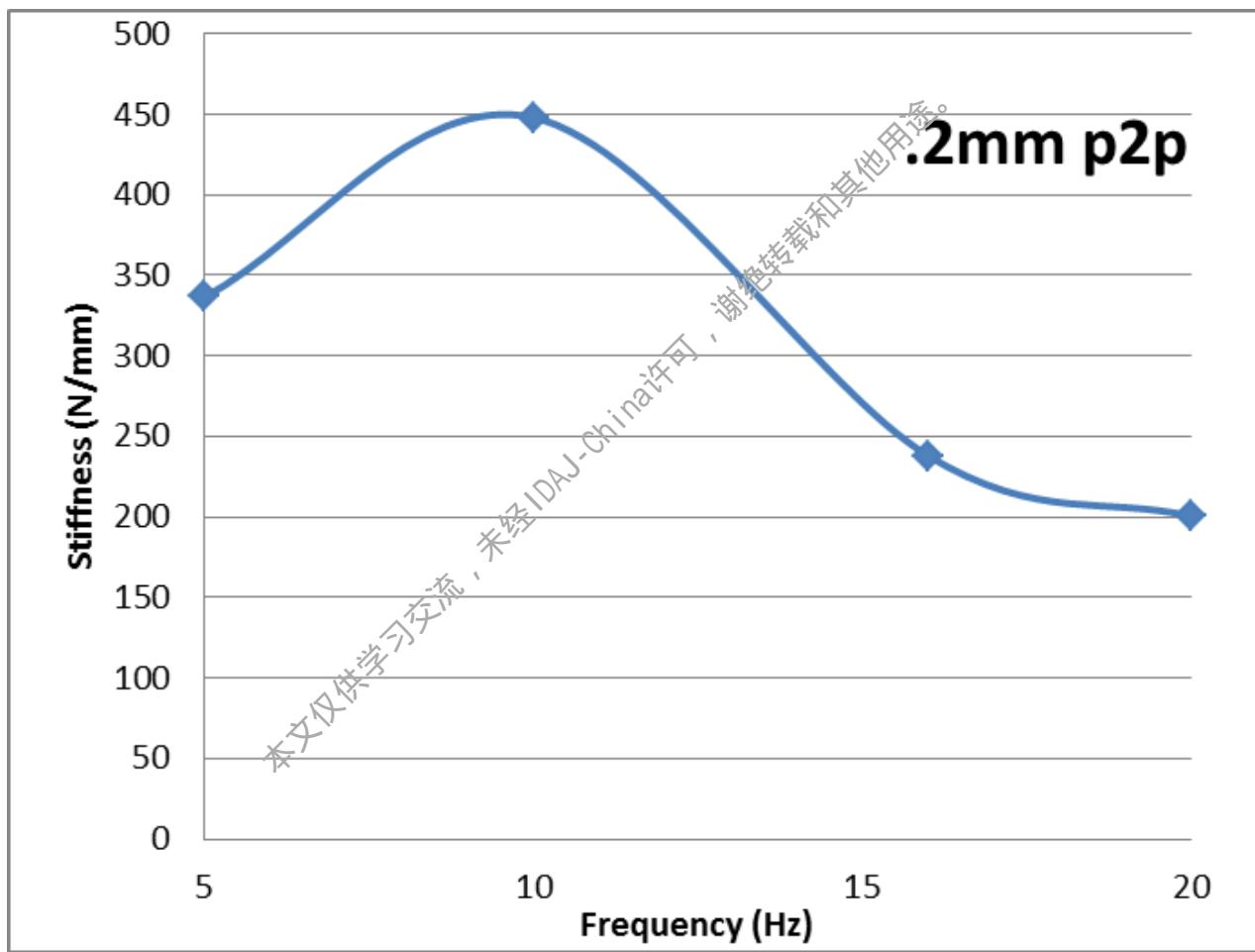
## 动态刚度 (2mm峰峰值)



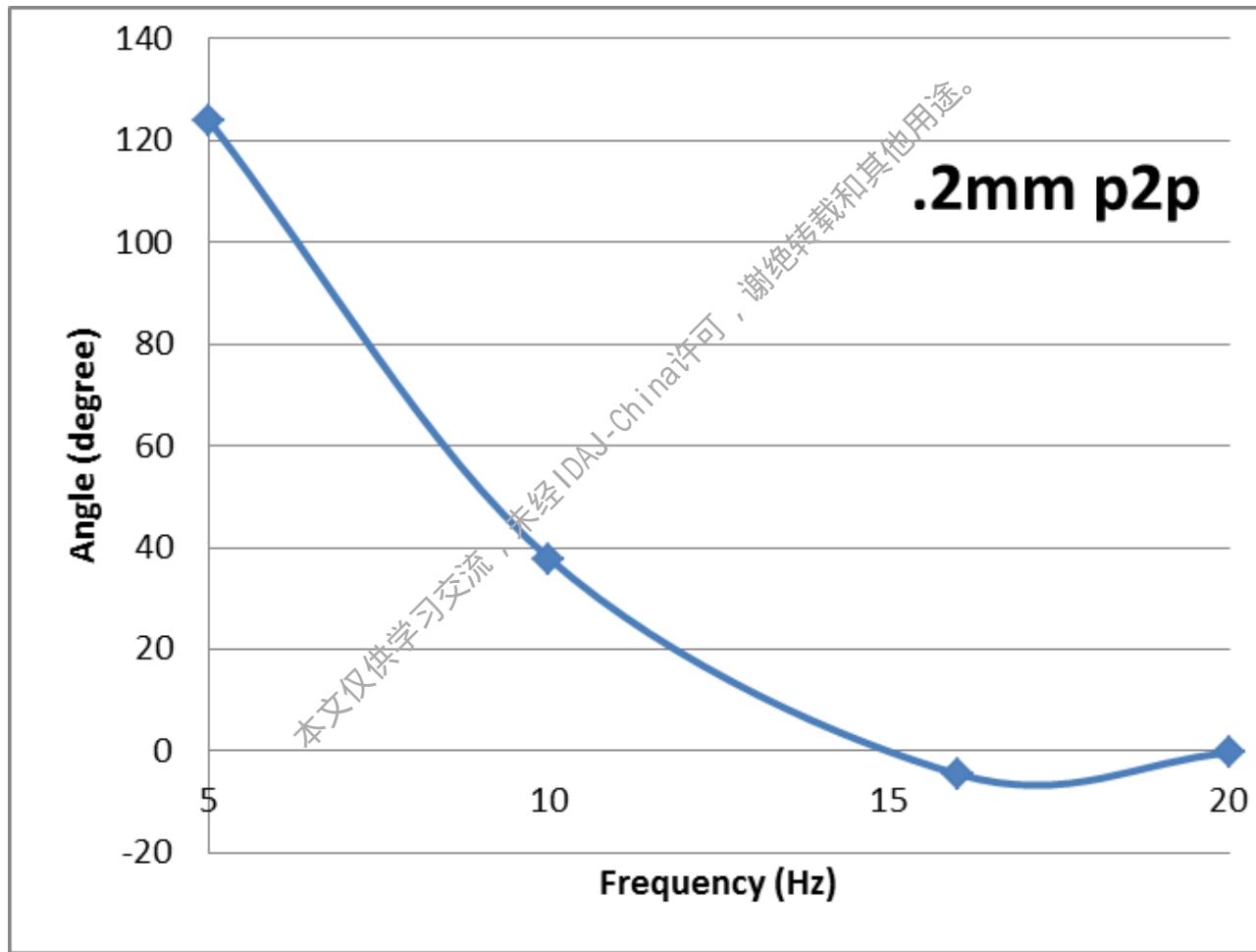
## 相位角 (2mm峰峰值)



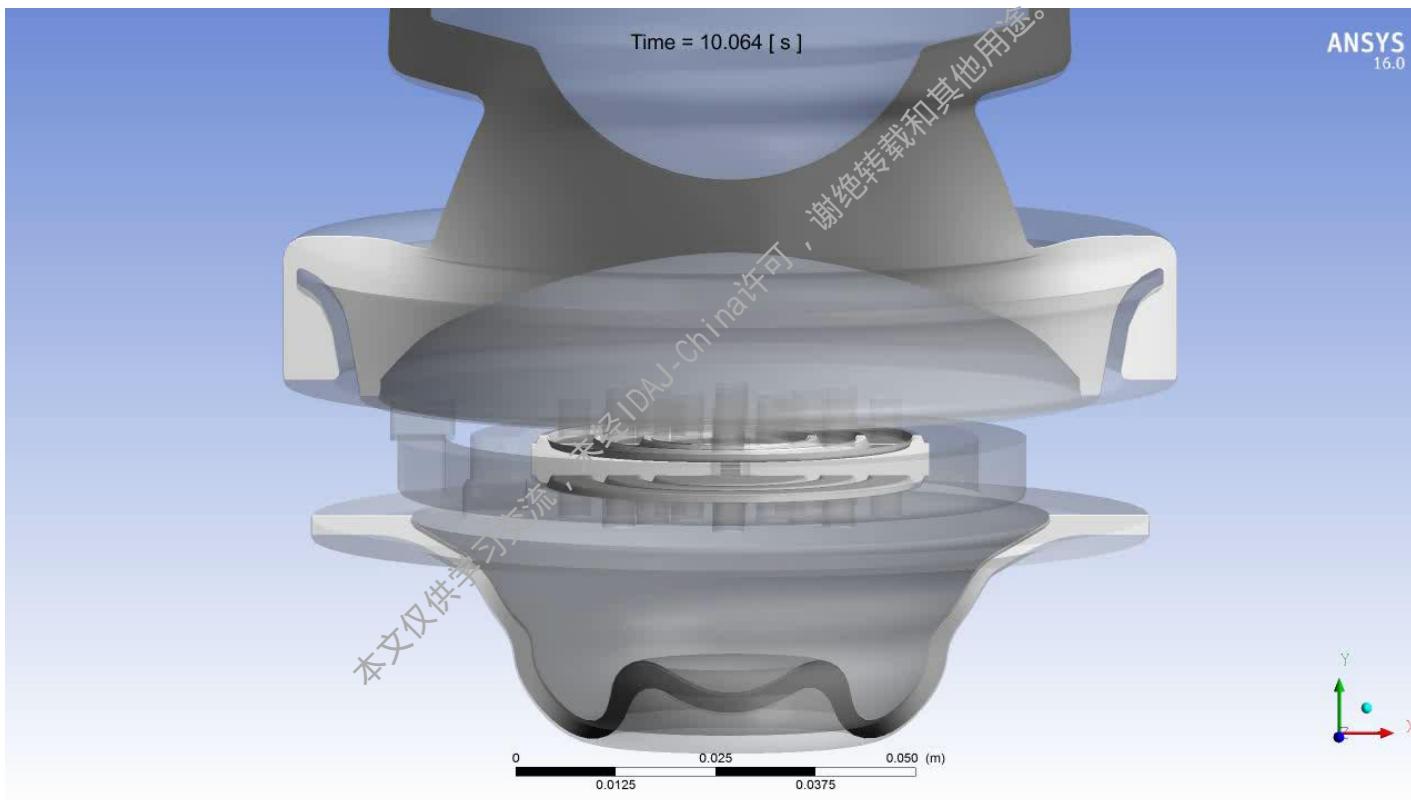
## 动态刚度 (0.2mm峰峰值)



## 相位角 (0.2mm峰峰值)



# 空化现象 (4mm 峰峰值, 16Hz)



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  - 分类
  - 示例
  - 工况与耦合程度
- 发动机液压悬挂系统双向耦合仿真设置
  - 耦合流程设置
  - 固体设置
  - 流体设置
- 发动机液压悬挂系统双向耦合仿真结果
  - 位移与压力分布
  - 动态刚度与相位角
  - 空化现象

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